

# ANALYSIS OF INCOME TAX SHOWS PROFITEERS

Shows Businesses in Which They Were Most Numerous, Such As Food Production and Distribution—Also in Metals and Oils.

Washington, Aug. 17.—War profiteers in 1917 were most numerous in businesses devoted to food production and distribution, cotton and woolen manufacturing and dealing, coal mining, iron, copper, aluminum and other metal production and oil production and distribution, according to a treasury analysis of income tax returns.

In addition, thousands of small concerns in a great variety of industrial and commercial classifications made profits ranging from 100 to 3,000 per cent. above their normal profits for pre-war years, which even then were considered high.

Detailed information on the extent of war profiteering has been given congress recently in compliance with a resolution requesting it and the Federal trade commission is understood to have obtained considerable information from the income reports in preparation of its criticism of the meat packing industry.

In citing certain industry or commerce classifications as containing the largest percentage of profiteers, the treasury has made it clear that not all individual businesses in these groups have gathered in swollen earnings. This is true particularly of coal operators, some of whom made enormous profits, often several hundred per cent. higher than good earnings of former years, while others made barely enough to pay justified dividends.

With few exceptions manufacturers of clothing and shoes reported big profits. This was true of most concerns holding government contracts, many of which were let early in the war when the government felt compelled to stimulate production of the vast quantities of supplies needed by the army. Scores of income reports from suit, shirt, underclothing and shoe manufacturers showed earnings of from 30 to 100 per cent. in invested capital.

Lumber production, stimulated by the sudden enormous demand from cantonments and other government operations, netted forest and saw mill owners as well as distributors profits several times above those of normal years.

Oil producers made enormous profits, which they claimed justified by the rapid depreciation of property and the extra financial hazard of their business.

Despite high cost of labor and other factors entering into mining, the treasury analysis shows that very few iron, copper or aluminum mines failed to make tremendous profits for their owners, under the government policy of stimulating production. Producers of silver, gold, platinum and other precious metals profited to a less extent.

Automobile and motor truck manufacturing was highly profitable, although income returns show that earnings of different plants were far from uniform, some making as high as 50 per cent. on investments, and others less than ten per cent.

Meat packers, flour millers and cannery operators stood at the top of the list of food profit takers, according to income returns. Farmers also made money heavily last year, but not enough of their returns have been analyzed to justify a general statement of their profits, officials say.

Profiteering was by no means confined to big business in these. Small scale producers in thousands of cases reported profits to the exceeding aggregate of from five to ten years' earnings before the United States entered the war.

More than 300 clerks of the international revenue bureau have been employed in tabulating income returns for the last six weeks and transmitting them in weekly or bi-weekly installments to the senate, where the reports now are being prepared for examination by the senate finance committee in connection with its consideration of the new revenue bill.

Names of individual companies are not reported since these by law must be considered confidential unless the President specifically authorizes their publication.

## CONN. WOMEN ARE ELECTED OFFICERS OF WAR MOTHERS

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 17.—Mrs. Alice M. French of Indianapolis was elected National War Mother at the closing session of the Convention of the National and the Indiana Chapter of American War Mothers yesterday. Other officers elected include: Mrs. C. L. F. Robson, Hartford, Conn., second vice war mother; Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, Pittsburgh, Pa., president; Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley, Hartford, Conn., and Mrs. Ellen M. Allerdice, Pittsburgh, directors.

## PRESIDENT WILSON ENJOYING HIS REST

Manchester, Mass., Aug. 17.—President Wilson told friends today that he was enjoying the most restful outing in years. Getting away from the immense heat at Washington, he found the weather along the north shore almost like early autumn, with ideal conditions for golfing. There was a further drop in temperature last night and the President added an hour and a half to his usual sleeping schedule.

## APPOINTED TO BURPEE'S STAFF

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 16.—Recent appointments to the Major General Louis F. Burpee's personal staff include Capt. Samuel L. Beardslee of Bridgeport; Capt. Arthur S. Brown of Ansonia; and Capt. Phelps Montgomery of New Haven.

# AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN FRANCE, ITALY, SIBERIA

## U. S. CONSUL WILL STAY IN MOSCOW TO HELP ALLIES

Washington, Aug. 17.—American Consul General Pole at Moscow, who recently burned his code book and turned the consulate over to the Swedish consul, notified the State Department in a telegram received today that he intended to remain in Moscow to assist the British and French consular officers there who are in great personal danger.

The consul general reported that with the aid of the Swedish representative he had succeeded in securing the release of several hundred entente citizens, chiefly British and French, who were arrested by the Bolsheviks and held as hostages for Soviet members imprisoned in the north.

## 2 LBS. PER MONTH FOR EACH PERSON IS LAST RULING

After making a careful survey of the world sugar shortage situation, the United States Food Administration has asked the American public to use no more than two pounds of sugar per person a month. Americans are requested to make two pounds of sugar per person (half a pound a week) serve for all sugar uses in the household, including cooking and all sugar served at the table.

Since requesting the American public to confine the consumption of sugar in the home to two pounds per person per month, the United States Food Administration has been frequently asked what sort of sugar is included by this two pound regulation.

All cane and beet sugars are included—granulated sugar, cube sugar, powdered sugar, and all refined grades. Moreover, this two pound restriction includes all raw sugars, and refiners' soft sugars.

At the present time maple sugars are not included.

We must conserve sugar now: To equalize more nearly the supplies of all who sit at a common table—that the people of England may have 2 pounds per person per month, the people of France 1 1/2 pounds per person per month, the people of Italy 1 pound per person per month.

To meet the Allied shortage. To release ships formerly used in the sugar trade to carry soldiers and supplies to Europe.

To make up the loss of beet sugar lands and factories captured or destroyed by the Germans in northern France and Italy.

Ships which would have kept up the flow of sugar have been sunk.

Twenty-six thousand tons of sugar were lost recently in submarine raids upon our Atlantic coast. Fifty thousand tons of sugar-carrying shipping were transferred to meet the requirements of Belgian relief.

## PREMIER LENINE SAYS RUSSIA IS POWERLESS

Harbin, Manchuria, August 17.—Russia is powerless to take any part in the impending campaign against German affairs in the Murman district, according to the version of a recent speech by Premier Lenine which has been received here.

"The English and French bourgeoisie have spent enormous sums on Murman and of course with mercenary purposes," asserted Lenine.

"We have land troops to protect the Murman coast. We had no proper forces to prevent this. The German government demands that they be disarmed, telling us that if we cannot defend ourselves they will carry on the war in our territory."

Referring to the Ukraine, Lenine claimed that the Germans were met everywhere with desperate resistance.

"To the Caucasus," Lenine pointed out, "the Soviet sent inquiries regarding the new frontiers which the Caucasian Government laid claims to, but received no answer."

"We are not a great power. Of Russia nothing is left but Great Russia. For us the interests of universal socialism are higher than national interests. For us, little down-trodden Great Britain stands far higher than that stupendous great power which sold itself to the imperialists with secret treaties."

"We cannot now conceal the fact that we are in favor of defense. We wish to defend our socialist fatherland. For this we must have a proletarian dictatorship."

## JAPAN'S IMPORTS STOPPED BY U. S.

Tokio, August 17.—On account of the American restrictions on opium imports, many of the non-subsidized and individual steamship lines of Japan, unable to transport Oriental rice and other products to South America via the United States, unloading the goods at American ports on the western coast, have been obliged to withdraw their steamers from the Pacific service.

This fact, however, has proved a boon to the South American services of three representative Japanese companies. One of them recently placed an extra steamer, the Panama Maru, in South America commission and is planning to dispatch another boat to meet the demand for the transportation of Oriental rice, Japanese emigrants and export goods.

Another Japanese company also intends to enlarge its line.

## Gen. March Reports That 1,450,000 Have Been Already Sent Abroad.

SAYS GERMANS HAVE SURRENDERED LINES

American Prisoners Not Singled Out for Mistreatment in Germany.

Washington, Aug. 17.—More than 1,450,000 American soldiers have been embarked from the United States, General March, chief of staff, said today. This includes men sent to Italy and Siberia, as well as to France.

General March was talking to newspaper correspondents in his semi-weekly conference. He said official reports through the Spanish embassy give no evidence that American prisoners in Germany are singled out for mistreatment as has been reported. Very detailed reports including the daily menus are received and show the question of the treatment of prisoners has largely become standardized.

Discussing the battle situation in France, the chief of staff drew attention to the fact that the Germans now have voluntarily surrendered portions of their lines at four different places. He placed no construction of his own on this but it was taken as an indication of an expected further withdrawal by the enemy. In a general way, the lines generally are stabilized on a front closely following 1916-1917 positions in Picardy and along the Aisne-Vesle line to the south.

Speaking of the American program, General March said it is proposed to send 80 divisions into France by July 20, 1919, if it is possible to do so as shown in the Senate military committee report on the manpower bill.

General March announced that Major-General Henry M. McCain, adjutant-general, as a reward for efficient work in the office, has been assigned to command the Twelfth Division now being organized at Camp Devens, Mass.

Brigadier-General Peter C. Harris will be made acting adjutant-general. He has been responsible for a great reduction in paper work in the department including the abolishment of the old muster rolls which tended to cut away unnecessary red tape.

General Announcement was that Major-General George B. Duncan, one of the first American officers to win the French war cross for distinguished gallantry in action, was being sent home for a rest. General March said the case was typical and showed the tremendous strain under which both officers and men work at the front. He indicated that a number of cases similar to that of General Duncan would follow.

Answering a question, General March said the losses of the 110th Regiment (Pennsylvania troops) of the 28th Division, probably were proportionate to the heavy fighting in which that division has been engaged. He gave no figures but pointed out that the 28th Division had held the American center during the crossing of the Ourcq and again was in line along the Vesle where further sharp fighting had occurred.

On the Vesle front, where the American line is only a few miles from the German line, only a few days ago, the 110th Regiment, which had been in the front, was ordered to move back.

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As to the location of other divisions, General March said the 18th Division (Pennsylvania and Virginia troops), was training with the British in Flanders; that the 88th (North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois troops) was in process of embarkation; and that the 82nd (Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee troops), was in line north of Toul where it arrived early in July. Reports do not show that the 82nd Division, he said, has yet been engaged.

## FARMERS OBJECT TO FREIGHT RATES

Washington, Aug. 17.—Increased freight rates on corn, oats, rye and barley, granted by Director General Moore, July 25 per cent. advance today by the National Council of Farmers' Co-operation Associations, in a complaint filed today with the interstate commerce commission, asking that the old rates be re-established.

## RUBBER WORKERS STRIKE

Bristol, R. I., Aug. 16.—Four thousand employees of the National India Rubber Co., who returned to work Wednesday after being on strike for a month, were called upon to assist in restoring order and with drawn revolvers drove the crowds from the mill gates. Police and company officials said the strike was ordered by labor leaders and that no new wage demands had been presented.

## WOLLEN MILLS BURNED

Stoughton, Mass., Aug. 16.—Fire of undetermined origin today destroyed three of the mills of the French & Woolen Co., engaged on government work, and a large stock of cloth for army uniforms. The loss was estimated at \$400,000.

## JOFFE LEAVES BERLIN

Amsterdam, Aug. 16.—Adolph Joffe, the Russian ambassador to Berlin, has left Moscow and was expected to arrive in Berlin Thursday, according to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin.

## HUN SUBMARINE GETS STEAMSHIP OFF HATTERAS

Tanker Mirlo Torpedoed and Nine of Crew Drowned.

Beaufort, N. C., Aug. 17.—The British tank steamship Mirlo was torpedoed by a German submarine off Cape Hatteras last night. Nine members of her crew were drowned, according to reports reaching here today.

All the other members of the Mirlo's crew were saved by coast guards and have been brought safely to shore. They said the torpedo struck the vessel amidships and that soon afterward the cargo of gasoline exploded, setting fire to the ship and compelling them to jump for their lives.

The Mirlo was torpedoed only a few miles off shore, the crew from coast guard station No. 17 reached the scene in a short time and picked up the survivors. All except nine men were accounted for. The surface of the sea for five miles around was covered with burning gasoline.

It is presumed that the Mirlo sank, although reports received here did not say so definitely.

## BRIDGEPORT IS SECOND IN WAR STAMP PLEDGES

Hartford, Aug. 16.—Sales of war savings and thrift stamps in Connecticut during the month of July amounted to almost \$4,000,000. The exact amount sold was \$3,181,329.88, an average of \$3.91 per capita for every man, woman and child in the entire state.

Up to Aug. 1 the total value of thrift and war savings stamps sold in the state since Dec. 3 last was \$8,593,415.23. The quota of the state for the year is \$26,000,000.

At the present time more than 60 per cent. of the adults of Connecticut are pledged to buy war savings stamps regularly during the balance of the year. In addition 150,000 school children are making regular purchases of Thrift Stamps.

Hartford is still leading the large cities of the state in per capita sales up to Aug. 1, with a total of \$7.54. Bridgeport is next in line with \$6.25, followed by New Haven with \$5.55. The latter city is making rapid strides toward the front, as sales for the week ending Aug. 3, were \$56,000.

## DR. NAGLE GIVEN FRENCH WAR CROSS

Lieutenant William T. Nagle, who was formerly health officer in Fairfield, has received the French War Cross for bravery at the battle of Selchepey on April 18. Lieutenant Nagle was with the 102d Regiment, and is now at his mother's home in Southbury convalescing from wounds received at that time. He has received an honorable discharge because of physical disabilities brought on from his wounds.

## AVIATOR REPORTED MISSING

With the American Army in France, Thursday, Aug. 15.—(By The Associated Press).—Lieutenant Henry G. MacLure of Newton, Mass., has been missing since July 15. He was operating a pursuit machine in company with others, protecting observing planes, when he became detached from his squadron and vanished.

## SOLDIERS WANT MAGAZINES

People are requested to send more magazines to the soldiers and sailors. The post office has volunteered to send all current magazines for the cost of one cent, if no address is given. Simply place a one cent stamp on the front cover of the magazine and drop it in the mail box, and some camp here or overseas will receive it.

## WALLINGFORD MAN KILLED IN FIGHT IN THE CLOUDS

Paris, Aug. 17.—Sergeant William McKerness of Wallingford, Conn., attached to the Lafayette Escadrille, was killed in a fight with eight enemy airplanes on Thursday, according to the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune. The sergeant was flying with a French pilot and their machine was accompanied by two French airplanes. Eight German machines appeared and the French airplanes boldly attacked them. They kept up the unequal fight until the machine in which McKerness was flying crashed to the ground in flames. The bodies of McKerness and the French pilot were picked up within the French lines.

## ATTEMPT TO KILL PRESIDENT VIERA

Montevideo, Uruguay, Aug. 17.—An attempt was made to assassinate President Viera, of Uruguay, on Tuesday afternoon during rioting growing out of the recent general strike, according to an afternoon newspaper. The President, it says, was standing on a balcony when fired at and the bullet missed him by a narrow margin.

## JAPANESE TROOPS IN MANCHURIA

Tokio, Tuesday, Aug. 13.—(By The Associated Press).—The government today issued a statement announcing that under the agreement with China, in view of the danger threatening the border of Manchuria, Japan was dispatching troops thence from Manchuria.

# GERMANY CONCEDES POINTS TO AUSTRIA

King of Poland to Be Austrian Archduke, Decided at Conference—Austria Not To Aid on Western Front.

London, Aug. 17.—Germany has made concessions to Austria on the Polish question in consequence of the strong stand taken by Emperor Charles and the Austro-Hungarian government, according to information received by the correspondent of the Daily Mail at The Hague to which the Mail gives much prominence.

## ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN TAKES KRUEGER ESTATE

Valuation of Property Seized Today is Several Million Dollars.

New York, Aug. 17.—The estate of Gottfried Krueger, of Newark, N. J., valued at several million dollars, was taken over today by the alien property custodian. An announcement at the custodian's office here said that although Mr. Krueger is an American citizen, he is classed as an enemy because of his residence in Germany.

Mr. Krueger's properties, it was stated, include the United States Brewing Co., the Lyon & Sons' Brewing Co., and large interests in the Union Brewing Co. and the Home Brewing Co., all of Newark. Large holdings in several New Jersey realty concerns also were taken over.

The seizure was made under a provision of the trading with the enemy act which rates a naturalized citizen residing in an enemy country as an enemy.

Before the outbreak of the European war, Mr. Krueger, who is more than 80 years old, went to Germany for his health. His repeated attempts since the declaration of American belligerency, to return to this country have been unsuccessful.

## CZECHO-SLOVAKS TAKE IRKUTSK

Washington, Aug. 17.—Capture of Irkutsk, the important Lake Baikal port of the trans-Siberian railroad, by the Czechoslovak army on July 7, is announced in a belated despatch from American Consul Harris at Irkutsk dated July 22 and received today at the state department.

## WILL CONFISCATE GERMAN SHIPPING

London, Aug. 17.—Spain has notified Germany of her intention to confiscate herself for future outrages against Spanish shipping by confiscating a corresponding amount of tonnage from German shipping that has found refuge in Spanish ports, says a despatch to the Times from Santander. There are about 30 German steamers voluntarily interned in Spain.

## WOMEN MAKE TANK PARTS

London, Aug. 17.—British women have proved their ability in the making of "tank" parts, and in one factory the whole process of tank manufacture is now carried out by women, says Miss Anderson, Inspector of Factories.

Shipyard work is considered by inspectors as "hard but healthy" while others see the same benefits to women in the heavy work of steel and iron works, blast furnaces, brick works and splinter works. A foreman in charge of blast furnaces said he would be willing to undertake a war-reconcrete work with women only.

## AIR BATTLES MOST FORMIDABLE OF WAR

Number of Machines Engaged and Losses Inflicted on Enemy Great—During Week 189 Enemy Planes Driven Down.

London, Aug. 16 (Friday).—Measured by the number of machines engaged the intensity of the fighting and the magnitude of the losses inflicted on the enemy in the fighting in the air during the past week was the most formidable of the war.

## McEwan's Father Wants Information

The United States Recruiting station in Bridgeport received a letter yesterday from 1,315 Sherman avenue, Allegheny, Penn., written by Hugh McEwan's father asking full particulars of the arrest of his son in this city on the charge of desertion from the British army July 27. The letter stated that the boy's parents intend to make a report of the matter to Secretary of War Baker and that it is essential that the full details of the case, both as to the boy's registration in Bridgeport, his former employment, his rating in the draft and finally a full report as to who arrested him and how he was arrested.

## Raise Assessment of the Profiteers

Washington, Aug. 16.—Raising of tax valuations on the property of individuals guilty of charging extortionate rents to war workers, it was announced today, is one method by which the bureau of industrial housing, through the co-operation of local city governments is undertaking to check profiteering.

It is possible there will be no personal union of the crowns of Poland and Austria, but the King of Poland is certain to be an Austrian archduke, says the correspondent, who adds that the discussion at German headquarters had the following basis: "The Germans demanded that Austria send to the western front from 10 to 15 divisions of picked troops, confining themselves to the defensive on the Italian front."

Emperor Charles and his advisers made the counter demands that Germany make further declarations regarding Belgium, guaranteeing evacuation, restoration and an indemnity, make a powerful movement in the direction of peace and that the Polish question be solved in a manner favorable to Austrian wishes.

The advisers of the Austrian Emperor, it is declared, emphasized that the opposition of Austrian military and public opinion of the transfer of troops to the western front was universal. This opposition could only be quiet if the government was assured of Polish support, which could be obtained by securing from Germany concessions on the account of Poland, and if the public could be shown the German government had been influenced in the direction of another strong effort to obtain peace. Short of this, Austria would not send troops to the western front.

## NOT FIGHTING A SECRET WARFARE AGAINST GERMANS

Lord Northcliffe Highly Praises Aid Given Allies by the Americans.

London, Friday, Aug. 16.—American aid in the war was given high praise by Viscount Northcliffe today in welcoming representatives of the overseas press and other distinguished guests to a reception at the Times office.

Lord Northcliffe explained that he dilated on American efforts because through the Times his words would reach Germany and because "I think it wise that they as well as ourselves should know what lies in the womb of the future in regard to the United States."

He told of America's efforts on sea and land, in transport ship building, manufacture of airplanes, food production and other things. He estimated America would produce 10,000 liberty motors monthly and that its other war efforts are on a similar huge scale.

America is fighting a public war and not a secret war, said Lord Northcliffe, in discussing the censorship. He added:

"Their government is frank with them about the war and I think that has had a deal to do with the acceleration of shipbuilding to an extent I had believed almost impossible."

Lord Northcliffe complained that the British censorship had kept hidden the best efforts of the British nation and its allies. He contrasted British and American methods with regard to casualties, adding that British casualties last year in killed, wounded and missing were 800,000.

After announcing the pacifists Lord Northcliffe concluded:

"The right place to make peace and where I believe peace will be made is in Berlin or Potsdam."

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A notable feature of the aerial operations was the virtually continuous night and day bombing of the enemy bridges over the Somme. This greatly hampered the supply and reinforcement of the German troops. The week's work also included a number of destructive raids into Germany.

The Fuel Administration through James B. Neale, director of production, announced the appointment of 28 production managers.